

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MAY 23

A WELCOME IS DUE THEM.

Probably the most important change affecting local conditions in Honolulu will be the proposed centralization within the heart of the city of a brigade of regular troops. The changes incident to this concentration of thousands of young Americans must naturally come about gradually, their very presence bringing, in great measure, the solving of the problems which will ensue. Naturally these men will be under strict discipline and while the great majority are of a fine type of young American manhood, there are also bound to be a certain number, as in all large gatherings of humanity, of some black-sheep. But it is more than possible that even with this addition to the population of this city there will be little evidence of it in our police courts, especially as the military will undoubtedly supervise the men in uniform while at liberty with proper patrols.

At this time there is evident in some quarters an opposition to the placing of so many soldiers in almost the center of the residence district, that is on the armory site, mauka of the capitol grounds. The land there now owned by the federal government will probably be extended to the needs of the barracks for the post, and it is this large mass of men in such a site that the opponents to the plan object to. At the same time there is also a sentiment that whatever plans the war department has prepared in this case must have been perfected only after the most careful consideration and consequently that there is little use in entering any protest against what appears inevitable.

Pending word from Washington it is improbable that the local civic bodies will take any action, but whatever news comes from Mr. McClellan as to the plans by the war department, it appears that the one dignified way for the organizations, which may take the matter up on behalf of the people of this city, to act, would be to assure the war department that Honolulu is relying upon the department to do what is best for the city as a whole as well as for the soldiers to be stationed here and that the men will be welcomed wherever stationed. At the same time the suggestion may be conveyed to the department that there are really more appropriate sites available than the armory site, places with more room, not only for the buildings which will be necessary, but for recreation for the soldiers without leaving the military quarters.

However, it appears from all the news at hand that with the passage of the bill through the United States senate transferring the troops from Lathrop to the city proper only a concerted protest would receive any consideration, and this is the last thing which could occur in this connection. What Washington has heard from Honolulu more than anything else are protests, and while in this case there are undoubtedly better sites for barracks—from the point of view of a civilian—it is the experience of the citizens of Honolulu, living as they have in the midst of garrisons for over a decade, that the average American soldier is a well behaved young man and one to be welcomed at large.

With the establishment of the infantry posts in this city and the great naval post at Pearl Harbor there will follow a tremendous demand for detached cottages at a reasonable rent by the officers who will live out of barracks. At the same time there will be a greater influx than ever before of skilled mechanics connected with both the army and navy who will desire to secure homes here. By the time these men and their families arrive it is to be hoped there will not be such a dearth of proper quarters as at present, when even during what is called the dull season here, it is hard to find a comfortable cottage, either furnished or unfurnished, at a reasonable rent, such as are to be secured in the suburbs of almost all the cities on the mainland.

When this time comes there will be a considerable demand for furniture; also there will be a demand for many other things which will be needed by some hundreds of white families settling in a new country, many of them permanently. Now is the time for the people of the Territory to prepare for the future—a future which is probably much nearer than is realized. It will mean that every small farmer in the Territory who is willing to get out and work will find a most excellent market here for every pound of stuff that he can raise, especially the more common and everyday necessities, such as potatoes and other vegetables and all kinds of fruits.

But in any event a welcome is due the soldiers when they arrive.

COMING OF THE SOLDIERS.

The suggestion that Honolulu should get together on the question of the concentration of troops within the city and agree to do nothing is a good suggestion. Surprise congress by announcing that Honolulu will be satisfied to rely on the judgment of the war department. That will do away with the necessity of a squabble and give us time to think a little about what the coming of some thousands of soldiers to be residents of Honolulu is to mean.

The community is quite in the dark regarding the details of the change of plan on the part of the war department. The cables from Washington say that the "cavalry post" is to be moved into town, which means probably that the war department has requested congressional consent to diverting the money voted for Lathrop to use in erecting town barracks. All the information that has come hitherto has been to the effect that the cavalry is to be withdrawn from the Islands and infantry substituted, which is probably the case. The middle of a city is no place for stabling six or seven hundred horses, even if there were room for that many on the barrack site in question. If the cavalry is to come into town it will undoubtedly be stationed at Fort Shafter.

Whatever the plans are, however, their effect upon this community are bound to be marked. It will be impossible to locate even five thousand soldiers in Honolulu without changing much that has been and because it has been has become right, while the number of troops to be stationed here, in barracks and in the various forts, is certain to be greatly more than five thousand. Writing of the plans of the war department some weeks ago, the Washington correspondent of this paper stated that the plans being shaped included the stationing of from twenty to twenty-five thousand men here, while the service papers talk of ten thousand in the near future.

To this number must be added the number of marines to come for Pearl Harbor, between five hundred and twelve hundred, and the number of sailors who will be ashore from the warships that are certain to be here more or less all the time.

To these must be added, also, the number of young Americans who will come in the train of this army, the mechanics who will be attracted here, the hundreds of others whom the soldiers will bring.

Every week will be "fleet week" and the khaki will be everywhere in sight on the streets as were the white uniforms of the sailors during those days when the battleship fleet lay in the bay.

Honolulu must then look at many things in a new light. There must be an adjustment of many things and a preparation made to meet the new conditions and handle them as they arise.

One of the first essential things for Honoluluans to do is to cooperate strenuously with the sanitary commission and the board of health in making the town sanitary. The coming of some thousands of soldiers will bring nearer the possibility of a military commission for Oahu and, should there be shown any lagging now on the part of the community in cleaning up and in doing it thoroughly and scrupulously, the day of the commission will be hastened.

If there should be any reason for replacing the present system of government in this island with one similar to that of the Canal Zone it will be because Honolulu has supplied it.

If you can not run your hand into your pocket and haul forth a roll of \$34.55 you are not financially an average man. A statement just issued by the United States treasury department gives that amount as the per capita circulation, basing the figures upon an estimated population on May 1, 1911, of 48,705,000. The department showed that on that date there was a general stock of money amounting to \$3,246,574,387, which included \$308,956,220 held in the treasury, and \$3,237,638,117 in circulation.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' HOME

Honest poverty is sad, saddest when it comes to those whose education, training and lives have induced the highest pride that prevents the soliciting of aid, that holds those who actually need help from making their need known, that forces those whose old age overtakes before a competence is secured into hunger and need, and the less bitter because borne with a brave face. There are those in every community who have led useful lives, borne their parts as men and women in the heat and burden of the day; made the world the better because they lived in it, but who, frequently through no fault of their own, find that old age must be spent, childless, homeless and in penury.

There are some such in Honolulu, white men and women whose needs are none the less actual because not paraded. Old, alone, in want, what fate is more to be pitied?

Generous in the extreme as Honoluluans have been toward practically every charity, there is one institution unable to do its work because of a lack of money. Willing hands are ready to do the work that sympathetic hearts dictate, but the ready cash to carry on the work is lacking and generous Honolulu is again appealed to, with confidence.

The King's Daughters have a home in the city where seven persons are maintained whose only faults are old age and inability to continue the struggle for a livelihood. A home is provided for them, a "home," with all that the word implies. The institution is distinctly not an "almshouse," nor should it be anything approaching such. It is a place where kind hands smooth the way for tired feet tottering to the grave, a home where the childless, dependent ones receive some portion of the kindness and cheer they scattered during their working days for others.

There are today in this city at least twenty old men and women who need such a home as is provided by the King's Daughters, in addition to those now cared for. The institution requires a building where thirty people may be cared for, fed, clothed and attended by servants to minister to their last simple needs. They ask little, these worn-out folks, only to sit in the sun, to dream of happy days of the past, to have enough to eat, a quiet place to sleep and those about them to close their eyes when the last day comes.

For them the King's Daughters ask the aid of Honoluluans. A building and site is required and money to maintain the institution is needed. The women of the order believe that it is only necessary to state the need there exists for their work to secure the financial backing necessary. Mrs. W. L. Hopper is president of the King's Daughters; Miss Carrie Gilman is the treasurer. Information concerning the work that has been done and what remains to be done may be secured from them, or from Miss Yarrow. Those who may wish to subscribe either towards a building fund or towards the maintenance of the home may send their checks to any one of these ladies.

That the appeal of the King's Daughters will not be in vain is as certain as that the work they are doing is necessary.

NO COMPROMISES NOR SUBSTITUTES.

Whether one be a Mahuka site standpat or what is styled a "site shifter," certainly no consideration should be shown those few who desire either to request congress to split the federal building appropriation to provide two buildings or to proceed with the erection of the federal building on that portion of the Mahuka site now secured. If the Mahuka site is to be used at all, it should be extended.

The majority of those who have been making the attempt to secure something like unanimous consent to effect a change of sites are not animated by any desire to save the tenants or the owners of the Fort street business blocks, except as incidental to the scheme to save the business section of the city for business and secure a better site for the federal building, where its own beauty will add to the beauty of and be added to by the beauty of other public buildings. The majority of the Irwin site advocates have worked for the civic center site because they regarded this time as an opportunity to do something along the right lines that may never present itself again and that will never be so easy of accomplishment.

Whoever has an idea that this majority is simply working against the Mahuka site and would be willing to accept anything offered as a substitute, is going to be very much surprised. There is something approaching a Honolulu spirit behind the civic center petitions, a spirit that will insist that if the civic center idea can not be carried out, the Mahuka site must be developed into the best possible under the circumstances, which means clearing away everything to Fort street.

The matter is by no means settled. Sooner or later, after the opening of the Panama Canal, the completion of the Pearl Harbor work and the establishing of several thousand troops in Honolulu has turned this town on its head and revolutionized the status of a half-century, the civic center will be secured for the federal building. Things will move rapidly in Honolulu during the course of the next few years, by which time the Fort street condemnation proceedings will be probably well under way, and the Honolulu then will not be the Honolulu of now.

Then we may call another public meeting.

THE IRWIN SITE.

A number take for granted, such as F. J. Lowrey has in his letter to The Advertiser in this issue, that because W. G. Irwin does not hold the title to the makai lots on what is generally referred to as the "Irwin site," the idea is not to secure these lots. This is distinctly not the case.

Considerable work has already been done in looking into the status of the entire block, including the ground upon which the Operahouse stands. It has been found that the property is in good shape from the condemnor's standpoint, only one part of it being occupied by a time lease, the rest being held by tenants at will. Sufficient assurances are to be had that Mr. Irwin will be reasonable to deal with and will deed to the territorial government sufficient of his frontage to "square off" the Palace Square and allow of the extension of Merchant street parallel to the streetcar lines, the new street line to run through the back of the present Operahouse.

It is believed that the amount of the appropriation available for the extension of the Mahuka site will secure the new site and make it available for actual building operations at least two years before the Mahuka site is available. A further result of this would be to allow what the government will secure in the sale of the Mahuka site to go back into the building appropriation, out of which the appropriation for the extension now has to be taken. This would give not only a better site but a better building and secure them without the great delay the pending litigation threatens.

JUDGE WILFLEY AGAIN.

Judge L. F. Wilfley, who achieved magazine fame as "the most hated American in China," and was popularly dubbed the most obnoxious who ever struck the Philippines, is back in the news, this time apparently being in line for election as the most bumptious American in Mexico. Some Americans and others who have deposited money in the United States Bank in the City of Mexico, which bank has been declared insolvent, are out after the jurist. The British charge d'affaires is alleged to be attempting to influence the Mexican court to give the Bank of Montreal a preference in the distribution of the defunct bank's assets, and the American claimants have appealed direct to Washington. They claim that they can not depend upon Ambassador Wilson, who has relied upon the advice of Wilfley and is prejudiced against the American claimants. Wilfley announces that he "will countenance nothing that is incorrect," which clearly identifies him as the same unctuous Wilfley who toadied to the British in Shanghai and couldn't countenance the American lawyers practising in the city.

Someone from the Coast, with practical ideas and with knowledge of what has been accomplished elsewhere, will be a good man to act as market superintendent here, provided he doesn't become discouraged during the first few months. There is room in Hawaii for some new ideas concerning the small farmer movement and the marketing of his products, provided an opportunity is given of carrying out some of the ideas. The whole success of the home-stead movement consists in the working out of a plan of opening the Honolulu market to the homesteader. The market is here for a million dollars' worth of farm produce a year, with the prospect of this being doubled within three years, but heretofore we have been content to bring our supplies from California and Washington and let the producer on Hawaii, Maui and Kauai watch his produce rot.

The Kohala Midget is apparently not altogether aware of the potency of its own ink. When it credited Speaker Holstein with charging the superintendent of public works and the Honolulu Iron Works of being in together on a grafting campaign, it took up something serious enough to make a stir. As Holstein now denies that he made any charges against Campbell or the Iron Works, the Midget finds itself in the class of a real newspaper, facing possible suits for damages, with its source of information dried up and its chance for graceful retreat cut off. What we are interested in now, particularly, is to hear what the Midget has to say regarding its fellow townsman, Holstein. The Midget usually says what it thinks.

To Regain Strength After Malaria

Malaria leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration, and even consumption. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of strengthening the blood and nerves during convalescence.

The tonic used should be efficacious and at the same time safe and harmless for the weakest constitution. Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as this statement proves:

"After a severe attack of malaria," says Mrs. M. D. Anderson, of 3901 Cypress ave., Oak Park, Calif., "I was unable to drive the malarial poison from my system. For more than a year I suffered from alternate chills and fever. Doctors did not help me and I had given up in despair when, on seeing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in a newspaper, I began taking them. A few doses helped me and five boxes cured me entirely."

Remember, the remedy that accomplished this cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People sold only in packages bearing the full trademark as shown below. Pills sold in any other package or loose, by the dozen or hundred, are not the same, whatever the clerk says.

A valuable booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," containing fuller information will be sent upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



ANOTHER VICTIM GETS INTO NET

WARRANT OUT FOR ONE MORE OPIUM SUSPECT—SNYDER ARRAIGNED.

Another alleged opium smuggler got entangled in the district attorney's net, when a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Lee Yuck on a charge of receiving, selling, buying and having in possession some of the contraband drug. It is asserted that he bought opium from Second Steward Howard of the liner Manchuria, who recently pleaded guilty in the federal court.

Warrants under the Edmunds act were also issued for two women holding the same name—Mary Davis—and also for Ah Pan.

Christopher Snyder, the Montana mining and cattle man, who went around town with Howard and Wigg of the Manchuria the night those two men were arrested, was brought from San Francisco yesterday and was arraigned in the federal court on a charge of unlawfully importing and concealing opium. The case was continued until Wednesday for him to plead. Snyder put up a certified check for \$1000 with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Maryland, represented here by the Waterhouse Trust Company, and an employee of the agents went to the federal court and bailed the Montana man out. The latter immediately came up town and engaged counsel.

Friends Rush to Aid. Snyder was brought from San Francisco in the custody of Deputy Fitzgerald, chief office deputy of the United States marshal for the northern district of California. Marshal E. R. Hendry took the mining man in charge at the steamer when the vessel was berthed yesterday morning. Fitzgerald stated that when they heard of Snyder's arrest, certain mining men went all the way from Montana to San Francisco in order to announce that they were willing to put up \$100,000 to defend their friend and to provide bail for him.

When asked to discuss the charges against him yesterday morning, Snyder stated that he would be glad to do so after he had consulted with a lawyer. He has all the appearance of a man of means and does not look as if he were a man who would go in for smuggling. He was indicted on three counts. When asked if he believed Snyder's story as published in the San Francisco papers, absolutely denying that he smuggled opium, the district attorney said:

For Jury to Decide. "We had enough evidence for the grand jury to indict him on it will be for a jury to say whether they believe his story or someone else's. It is rather peculiar, however, that a wealthy man, who considers it an insult to be arrested on a charge of smuggling, should have been around town with a couple of men, one of whom has pleaded guilty to bringing in and selling opium."

The district attorney was busy all yesterday afternoon probing into other cases of alleged smuggling. A procession of anxious-looking Chinese and others passed in and out of his rooms and he interrogated some of the celestials very closely, through an interpreter.

"SUNKEN" SCHOONER IS TOWED TO PORT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The excitement of the moment and the fact that the ill-fated American schooner William H. Martin was a waterlogged bulk when last seen, was evidently responsible for the cable stating last night that she had foundered. The big lumber cargo which was on

After an acute attack of fever the patient is frequently left in a condition that may mean a lifetime of misery if proper precautions are not taken to restore the blood and drive out the lingering poisons that cause the so-called "after-effects" of the disease.

Malaria leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration, and even consumption. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of strengthening the blood and nerves during convalescence.

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board kept her afloat, although only flush with the surface, and when the relief boat was sent out yesterday she was found still floating. Cables were passed on board with great difficulty and at length made fast. Then began a long dead-tow, with the waterlogged vessel sagging in the trough of the waves behind. The vessel was finally brought into port. An examination will be made and if possible the cause of the leak ascertained.

BOTTOM DROPS OUT OF GRAFT CHARGE ABOUT CAMPBELL

Governor Frear appeared amused when asked yesterday if he had read the statements in the press regarding allegations emanating from Kohala, would indicate that a charge of graft had been made against Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell.

"I do not think there is anything in that," he stated, with a smile which appeared to imply that the very suggestion was an absurdity. "Mr. Campbell would not be mixed up with graft in any case," added the Governor.

The bottom dropped entirely from under those responsible for the publication of the charge against Campbell when Speaker Holstein wirelessly to the Bulletin from Kohala yesterday stating that "never was such a charge made."

It was alleged by the Kohala Midget that Speaker Holstein of the house of representatives, at a meeting of the Kohala Civic League, "publicly charged Mr. Campbell with attempting to thwart the legislature, and with graft," in connection with the Mahukona wharf.

Mr. Holstein now enters a direct denial of the allegation. Meanwhile Mr. Campbell is all unconscious of the stir which has been caused in the Islands concerning the matter and is enjoying a visit to his old home in Oakland.

The delay in getting on with the wharf is accounted for on other grounds than graft. Governor Frear said yesterday:

"We expect to go ahead with the wharf right after the first of July. We hope to have everything in readiness by that time. The harbor commission does not come in until the first of July."

WIFE-BEATER ESCAPES JAIL, FACES DIVORCE

When his appeal from the district court came before First Judge Cooper of the circuit court, yesterday, Ismael S. Rodriguez pleaded guilty to assault and battery on his wife and was given a suspended sentence of thirteen months, at the instance of Deputy County Attorney A. M. Brown. Mrs. Rodriguez did not wish to prosecute. She has started a divorce suit against her husband, the petition being filed yesterday. It will be heard by Judge Robinson. She asks for an absolute divorce, for the custody of the minor child, for alimony, and that Rodriguez be ordered to pay costs. Her attorneys are Donkitt & Cooke.

The petition sets forth that the couple were married in Portugal, November 22, 1890. They came to Honolulu July 29, 1907. They separated May 1 last. Mrs. Rodriguez alleges that in March last her husband viciously attacked her and beat and kicked her about the face. She says he again assaulted her May 1, and injured her to such an extent that she had to be taken to a hospital for treatment. Afterward she sought refuge in the home of a friend.

Practically the whole of yesterday was taken up by the federal court with the hearing of evidence in the Celtic Chief salvage cases. Frank Louca was in the witness box for several hours. He is launch engineer in the employ of the Miller Salvage Company.